NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN

Ziegler, O

McFarland.

Parker, Dr

Coburn, J

Wells, C. S.

Edwards, J. E .

Decker, W. E ..

Stevens, O. L34

Sanger, W. C.....17

Cox, C. S......23

Edwards, W. J ...

Loughead, F

Anderson, E. E ...

Baker, Con10

Blouin, J. J.....

Coburn, J

Jones, A

DeCardy, W 3

Johnson, L. M ... 3

McCrea, H. E....

Campbell, J. M....

Starbuck, J. F....

Hunt, R. D

McCleary, R. H., 4 Randall, W. M.... 7

Winesett, E 22 Wilson, P. B..... 1

Cushing, E

McCall, H 2

O'Connor, Pat19

Wingenheimer, A. 5

Van Nest, A11

Hecker, J

Five other riders. .

Special prizes

(Copyright, 1896.)

LILLY.

By that strange law of contradictions

as a human being is ever found in this

be described she was well along in years.

She had been born a slave, and until she

was well into the twenties she had been

the property of this and that master, and

but little impress on her memory of the

slave days, but when she entered the fam-

she had a quality that had clung to her

from the earlier time, a quality of devotion.

coupled with another which bespoke free-

dom and which, in everyday vernacular,

might be called freshness. She was very

humble when she first came to take service

with Rev. Mr. Carte: on a street not over

a mile from the monument, and she was so

well treated that she became thoroughly

interested in the family. She often sug-

gested Wasks for herself to do. When Mrs.

Carter would come in the house some mud-

dy day after walking, Lilly would beg her

to "take off yo skut and le'me clean ut."

Should the young daughter want a dress

washed in the middle of the week in order

to go to a picnic or party, Lilly begged to

be allowed to do it up. Should the minister

want his breakfast ready for an early serv-

ice, Lilly would demand that the rest of the

family rest as long as they pleased and she

would arise early, get the breakfast for

the Doctor and take to his door. It was

such acts as these that made them all like

Lilly and made them willing to overlook a

few of her deficiencies. Her kitchen was

rarely in immaculate order and there were

soiled dishes and spattered papers on the

pantry shelves and dust swept behind the

door, but she was a real old-time Southern

cook, and whatever materials she turned

into a pan, "an' jus' stuhed up" was bound

Lilly had been living in the family for

a little more than two years when she was

taken ill. She begged to be taken to the

hospital for she had "such a misery in-

side, I jus' know I'm goin' to be sick and

mebbe die." She was removed to the hos-

pital and sure enough she was sick for

weeks, and still other weeks getting well.

but soon after she left the hospital she was

herself again, strong and ready for work.

She went to see Mrs. Carter, but Mrs. Car-

ter had a maid with whom she was well

satisfied. She was a colored girl who had

done so much better than Lilly in many

ways that Mrs. Carter did not want to

send her away in order to take Lilly again.

Lilly went away much grieved, and she

was not seen for about seven weeks. One

morning Mrs. Carter was upstairs in her

chance to say a word, Lilly opened with

"Well, Mrs. Cartah, what yo goin' to hev

"Why, Lilly, what do you want to know

"No, but I've cum back heah to wuk, I

done went in de kitchen, and I jus' tolé dat

on'ry niggah down there dat dis is my place

and she might jus' as well go git huh rags

and git out, and she's dun gone. Please

Mrs. Cartah, w'at yo goin' to hev foh din-

It was too true: the other girl had been

driven out by Lilly and had "picked up huh

rags and gone." There did not seem to be

anything that could be done, and so dinner

was ordered. Lilly was reinstated in the

One morning Mrs. Carter asked Lilly

where she had been living and she gave the

name of a prominent family on North Dela-

"What made you leave there?" asked Mrs.

"They could'n pay me wages I wanted,"

"Could not pay you the wages you want-

ed? Why they are well off. Surely they

"Not what I asked 'um," persisted Lilly.

"I charged 'um \$5 a week and no washin',

"What was the matter with you?

never paid you but \$3 a week and you did

all of those things here and ironing be-

With this Lilly fired up and said, "D'yo

spose I'se goin' to hev anybody think

yo'all could'n pay that much-and high

'xtra?" There was nothing more to be

Among other duties Lilly had to answer

the bell, and one day her breath was near-

was washing her hair and was unpresent-

able, but Lilly would not ask to have her

excused to such "quality folks," and so

said she would have to be excused, but

the minister's wife going down. She helped

her arrange her hair and put on a dress.

rushed to her own room and got out her

best and biggest white apron and her cap,

which Mrs. Carter had never been able to

door. She ran to a neighbor's yard on one

she ushered them into the parlor and hur-

no sweepin' and no washin' windows."

"Not pay you \$3 a week"

for, are you hungry?"

she knew what it was to be owned, body

Davis, C. L.

Foster, W. F

END OF THE CIRCUIT WILL WIT-NESS SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

The Prominent Racing Men Decline to Ride by Electric Light-Standing of the Circuit Men.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Aug. 1 .- When the end of the circuit comes and some of the men who started the routs are found at the finish, and many a good man having dropped out, it may truly be called a case of the survival of the fittest. The suvivors are those who are the best fitted for the tremendous work, not only by nature, but also by a careful trainer. There are very few of the racing men to-day who can last well for a whole season of smashing races such as the professional class is now putting up. The racing of to-day takes more out of a winner than did half a dozen of the years gone by. The real racing men of the year-Baid, Sanger, Gardiner, Cooper and Ziegler-will not race by electric light at night, and especially is this so when the races come before a prominent meet in which they must be at their best. Cincinnati was scheduled for a national meet on the 7th and 8th of August, just prior to the opening of the national meet.

Cincinnati desired to give its races at night, and the racing men refused to enter. A cold contracted in such racing by any one of them would have ruined chances for the national championships, and none could afford to risk condition for the gaining of money. The national championships are considered the most important events of the season, and although there be no money involved, the men would risk money to win. Cincinnati lost on its meet owing to the fact that the men refused to ride, and Cincinnati then came back at the men with the declaration that money was wanted as a bonus before the men would enter. No money was wanted from the Cincinnati promoters, but the men did want the races moters were not willing to concede,

Reports were sent out from Cincinnati that the races had been called off all over | country, was named after the fairest the State, owing to the demands of the big men for bonus money, but this was not true. Dayton's race was called off for the reason that club made \$4,000, so it is said. on its meet of July 3 and 4, and the promoters wanted to go on a vacation at the time the National Circuit meet was scheduled. Every one of the prominent men was going to Dayton, and there had never been any doubt of that. It was reported in press dispatches that Springfield and Lima were also off, owing to the demands of the men. But no demands had been made, and Lima saw the first meeting of the five great men of the year. These men came to Lima when the invitation race gave all of them a chance at a three-hundred-dollar prize at Manhattan Beach on the same day. They went to Springfield when that city publicly announced that no bonus would be given. Previous to this announcement the five men had entered at that meet. The entire five would have gone to Cincinnati had the races been held in the daytime instead of in the evening, when all were in danger of catching cold. Tommie Cooper wrote to the promoters of Cincinnati, telling them that they might count on the entries of the big men would they but hold the races in the afternoon, but that the men would not enter the races -were they to be held at night. Cooper received a letter in reply from Charles E. Tudor, the manager of the track, thanking him for the information contained in the letter and replying that to hold the races at any other time and give the purses it would be necessary to entail a loss. The races were therefore called off.

EXTRA EARNINGS It is true that the big men are sometimes said to go to races off the National Circuit, a special exhibition ride being placed on the programme for them to induce them to come. They, of course, receive something "on the side" for the exhibition. Sanger was paid to come to Dayton July 3 and 4. He had to travel many hundreds of miles to make the meet and had to pay expenses for two people. Sanger is paying his own way this year, being as yet unsigned on a satisfactory contract. He rode in four races at the Dayten meet and in one of them, the mile open, set three-quarters of a mile of pace and then won out by four lengths. The time was 2:19 and the referee ordered the race run over in the face of the fact that the winner made the pace. Sanger refused to ride in the run-over and the press reports gave the impression that he was beaten out by three second-raters in the final race.

Cincinnati's trouble came in an attempt to make the racing men bend to their will. Racing men do not have to ride at every meet on the circuit. They do have to appear at every meet at which they have entered or show a doctor's certificate that they are sick. They do have to ride in every race for which they have entered and to pay entry fees for all of these races, but there is no law that compels every racing man to enter every National Circuit meet and ride at the same.

The Springfield meet on the National Circuit-Springfield in Missouri-was a case in point. The promoters secured a sanction and the men following the circuit were so notified. No arrangements were made for a special train necessary to bring the party to the meet from Hot Springs, as the regular train could not be taken to reach there in time. But the race promoters figured it all out that once they had their sanction the racing board undertook to secure the entries of all the men. and that the racing board was the proper party to go to for the entries. Springfield had three professional riders.

Riding at night is at the best precarious and risky, as the shadows are always thrown so the men cannot ride close to each other nor follow pace as they can in the daytime. No matter how good the lighting, the shadows will be seen to a certain extent, and these same shadows will cause a fall. The men claim that such racing is not fair comparison, and that defeat at night should not be figured in the percentage tables of the circuit. They will not take the slightest risks in such races. Kalamazoo gave night races. The men had entered for day races and only found that they had to ride at night after they reached the city. They protested, but the promoters were inexorable and made the men live up to the rules. This they did by starting and then dropping out of the contest. It was the statement of this case that caused Cincinnati to give up its date. Night racing will not be entered.

ly taken from her at the arrival of a most -Percentage Table.-No. of No. of Permake a call. Lilly knew that Mrs. Carter Times men de- men de- centstarted. feated feated by, age, ried off to tell Mrs. Carter. Mrs. Carter anger, W. Lilly would not allow it. She insisted on Baker, Con.... Coburn, W Coutter, C. R. 14 Griebler, J. 11 The instant Mrs. Carter started down Lilly eFarland. ertens, A. C. .! prevail on her to wear, and put on a white she fairly flew down stairs and out the

-Points and Prizes .wanting it immediately. She went to the Starts, 1st. 2d. 3d. Points, Val. ice chest, cracked her ice in one of the best towels and quicker than anyone could wonder what she was about, she had a on the tray, with Mrs. Carter's best piece of embroidery under it. Then she went into the parlor and gave Mrs. Carter and her guests each a glass, almost bowing to the floor when she went to the distinguished statesman. Mrs. Carter was nearly paralyzed. She wondered what on earth Lilly would do next. Mr. Carter was a strict Prohibitionist and never allowed liquor of any kind in the house, and preached frequently against the evil of intoxicating Strange to say Lilly was not discharged.

TRAINING OF A NURSE.

Determination, Good Health and Enthusiasm Requisite to Success.

Boston Transcript. There is something particularly pleasing to the average beholder in the appearance of a well-poised young woman, clad in the gingham gown, white apron and ruffled cap of the trained nurse of to-day. No one visiting a hospital can fail to be impressed with the devotion, the helpfulness and the earnestness of the young women upon whose faithful observance of the physician's orders so much depends. To one in the happiness of health there is a restfulness in the businesslike manner of these nurses. while to those who, suffering from disease, rely upon their ministrations the coming of the nurse is looked for with an indescribable longing that is, at times, most pa-

within the last twenty years. Sairy Gamp and Betsy Prig may have been sketched on too broad lines by the master hand of Dickens, yet there were undoubtedly a type of the ignorant and selfish women who once undertook the care of the sick. It was in 1873 that training schools for nurses were established in this country in connection with Bellevue Hospital, New York, the Connecticut State Hospital, New Haven. and the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. Now there are countless schools all over the country and hundreds of efficient women after systematic courses, in doctor's skill. Just what this scientific train- factory occupies one floor. There is an ening means few outside the medical profession can estimate, but it is easy for the availing if a patient be left to the care of a negligent or ignorant attendant.

of entrance and course of study about the same. An application on which she grows enthusiastic. her. If she has been cherishing a fond idea that the doctors do all the hard work and her pleasant duty is to sit by a paing drinks, she will have such notions nipped in the bud. If she possesses the determination that is to make her successful she will keep bravely on until the time comes for her to assist at a surgical operation. This is the one utterly discouraging time for the student. Few women are able to bear such a scene unmoved, but the horrible faintness is never considered sufficient to disqualify a beginner from continuing her studies. At the herself in better control, and gradually she will witness all such things with increasing

ing the right sort of shoes, or a support for the arch of the foot, she is enabled

learns in this strangely fascinating placea hospital in a big city-is the value of imand must carry them out with the utmost exactness. She rises at 5:30, has breakroom, getting ready to go out. The door "ward work" to attend to. In the midst of this she is likely to be called to go with one of her patients to the operating room. Half an hour is allowed for luncheon, then comes the patient's dinner and the visiting the nurses. Afterward the house surgeons come to do necessary dressings, supper follows and the patients are made as comis looked upon as one of the most satisfactery duties of the entire day. The night force rises at 4 p. m. and goes to bed at 9 a, m. There are two months of day service to one month of night duty. But an emergency may arise at any time to interfere with this routine. What add to the charm of night duty are the emergencies, hard to appreciate except by those who are imbued with enthusiasm in this particular direction, yet times of varied expeproved herself to be willing, patient and capable, the student signs a contract for two years and is given a cap. She will then be employed as assistant in the wards and will receive \$10 a month for the first year and \$14 the second year. The education is considered an equivalent for her services. She is lodged and fed and her laundry is done without expense to her; but she must pay for her uniform. Every an evening to herself and three or four hours, possibly more, on Sunday, Besides this she is sent off duty for an hour each day no matter what the exigencies of the ward may be. The nurses' home is a lively place during hours of relaxation. These of suffering in music, dancing and games, return with renewed strength to the wards knowing that they may have to spend half the night with "one more unfortunate" who has tried to end her misery by suicide, or one of the thousand and one on the list of accidents that are so dreadful to contemplate when human lives hang in the

Lectures, classes and demonstrations at autopsies and operations are parts of the training. Pupils are not required to be familiar with physiology and anatomy, but an acquaintance with them saves much time in the preparatory course in the hospital. That there may be those who take up this work merely for the sake of earning a living and who shirk whenever there distinguished statesman and his wife to an opportunity to do so is possible, but it must be admitted that those cases are rare, and the majority of young women who enter a hospital and give two or three years for these duties are filled with a spirit of unselfish devotion and the love of personal With this serious feeling comes success, and for such women there is an urgent call for the uplifting of humanity through the beautiful ministrations of a

Doesn't Like Second Marriages.

Harold Frederic's Special. Apropos of this garden party, the Queen has just thought of a way to mark her ancient abhorrence of second marriages so that offenders will feel it. At Tuesday's great gathering in Buckingham Palace, Duchess of Marlborough, found to her profound amazement that she had been placed away back in the precedence list. As Lady W. Beresford, widow of the last Duke of Buckingham, who is now Lady Egerton, of Tatton, was similarly without asking for it, and to a physician's it is understood that henceforth women

ABOUT DIAMOND CUTTING

IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Majority of the Stones Come from the Kimberley Mines-Interesting Process of Preparation.

negro blood and herself almost as black | ent hospitals have different methods, but they vary only in details, the general form must be filled out and two persons must testify as to the student's character. The most desirable age is from twenty-five to thirty-five years. If the hospital superintendent approves the papers the applicant enters for a probationary month, during which time the receives no pay. The inshe knew what it was to be owned, body struction includes the dressing of burns and soul. Thirty years of freedom had left and wounds; the preparation of poultices, dressings and fomentations; the practical workings of massage; the care of rooms, veptilation, emergencies; the cooking and ily of Rev. Dr. Carter as maid of all work serving of food, the use of stimulants, etc. The student learns how to wring out a flannel in boiling water without scalding her hands; to change the sheets while the patient is in bed; and to give sponge baths to those in bed, and to register on the clinical chart. She realizes the healthfulness of absolute cleanliness, a subject upmust be exact in all that she does, as seemingly little things are of vital importance. For example, in some operations the surgeons frequently have to use from one to two hundred small sponges of absorbent gauze. These are counted before the first incision is made, and after the work is over the nurse must be positive that she has the same number as at first, for if one of the tiny things is missing there is a possibility that it is left in the wound and serious results would follow. She is taught to observe all the sympature, sleep, the effect of diet and medicine. The management of convalescents them easy to handle, and a steel cleaver. strange, and it requires all the enthusiasm

scientific interest, forgetting entirely her

work is the way that tired feet have of making their aches manifest. Many a nurse in training has stood by and me-chanically served her superiors at a critical surgical case, and had almost no thought beyond the agony caused by the breaking down of the arch of the foot. Flat-foot is one of the severest trials of he young nurse. It occasionally happens that the probationer has to give up for this cause alone. But more often by wear-

One of the many things that a student plicit obedience. She is given her orders hour, which is a time of partial leisure for fortable as possible for the night, and this if one is in the accident ward-a charm At the end of the month, if she has nurse has one free afternoon each week, busy young women, who forget the scenes

mint julip ready. She put three glasses | AN INDUSTRY OF RECENT GROWTH

Within the last few years, since the passage of the Wilson bill, an interesting business has grown up in and around New York. This is the business of diamond cutting, and now, it is said, practically all the diamonds of any size sold in the country and which reach it through legitimate channels, are cut here. The tariff on cut stones previous to the passage of the bill was 10 per cent. and uncut stones were not dutiable. The tariff is now 25 per cent. on cut stones and 10 per cent. on uncut stones. This duty on the cut stones is high enough to protect the cutter and too high to make it profitable to export the stones from the other side-from Amsterdam and Antwerp. where the greater part of the work has

heretofore been done.

An establishment, said to be the largest in this country, is in Brooklyn. A reporter It is interesting to consider the advance for the Times visited it the other day. At that the profession of nursing has made first thought it would seem that an establishment where the most precious of stones are turned out in perfect condition would be a clean, dainty place; also, perhaps, that where thousands of dollars' worth of valuable and easily portable goods are constantly around, there might be a guard and perhaps something in the nature of prison bars. But it is not so. A diamond factory to the casual observer is exactly like any other factory, with its large hospitals, are able to supplement the | machinery, smut and grime. The Brooklyn trance to it directly from the hall and most indifferent person to imagine that the through the office. The office is a small, combined skill of a host of surgeons is un- pleasant room. Both the door to the hall negligent or ignorant attendant.

and the one to the workroom have a small for place and power. The actual cash one must have something more than a opening where those inside may speak to value of the revenue of each province or desire to be among sick people to be a suc- workmen or to strange visitors without ad- known; this sum had to be paid or guarence between this and an ordinary office. within safes-and made doubly secure If the harvest was likely to be good, if the

ments against burglars. In the office you see the stones in their stones of all sizes taken in neat little white paper packages from a fine, soft, silk-lined leather case. There are yellow stones in the first and most delicate shade of that color as big as large peas, and looking to the inexperienced eye no more valuable than lumps of gum arabic. The polishing makes a wonderful difference in the color, and a stone which looks very yellow in the rough appears almost white to inexperienced eyes when ready for the market. Each little package of stones is assorted as to size and purity and color. And the color and sizes vary wonderfully. "There are sixty different shades," ex-

claimed a diamond broker, speaking of the yellow stones in the first shade of yellow "Sixty?" said the manufacturer. "There

BEGINNING THE WORK. In the office the first part of the work is done-the clearing. This is only where the stone contains imperfections or is badly shaped and must be clipped to prepare it softened in a gas jet, is placed the diamond to be treated, and the cement while hot worked up close around it with the fingers, leaving exposed the part to be removed In the cement at the end of the other stick tient and fan him or offer occasional cool- is placed a sliver of diamond, the result of a previous cutting, and then the work is

> The stick containing the larger stone a sievelike bottom to catch the diamond strength and skill, makes a slight incision in the large stone, places the cleaver in it, and with one blow the superfluous piece smooth sides to both pieces of the stone. "But it must always be done with the grain of the stone," said the cleaver, "or you will crush it into fragments.'

"People have an idea," said the broker,

it is very easily done. The stone next goes to the factory prop er, to the cutter. The cutting is done by hand and by machinery. The machinery is preferable, the manufacturer says, except where the stones are small. They can better manipulated by hand. Machine cutting is comparatively new, having been used only during the last two or three years. The hand workman has one of the small boxes with the sieve bottoms. The box is perhaps not more than six or eight inches long, four or five wide, and as many high. At the center of either side is a little iron piece, rising an inch from the top. The cutter works on two stones at the same time, each held firmly in the cemented ends of the wooden handles. It is diamond cut diamond here, the manufacturer says. With a purchase obtained by resting the handles against the raised irons, the being executed in the ordinary manner? I opened and in walked Lilly, who seated her6:45 if she is on the day staff. Then there
other, the process covering each with a
other, the process covering each with a
other, the process covering each with a
other, the process covering bones in the latter case, and workman rubs the stones, one against the | blow him from a gun, or wall him up alive the one stone in the drop, or small copper cup, which is placed on one end of a rapidly revolving machine. This the operator of the wooden handles. When the cutter has the stone very nearly in the proper shape, it is sent to the polisher, who puts eight facets on the top and eight on the bottom. It goes back again to the cutter, and is made perfectly round, and the polisher finishes it, making sixty-two facets on each stone. Of the seventy men in a large factory, fifty will be polishers. Sixteen horse power is required to run the machinery. A separate small belt runs to the bench of each polisher to operate his plate. These plates, of plain, fine steel, are circular, perhaps a foot in diameter, and are set into the bench so that they are just even with the top. They make 2,500 revolutions a minute. The polishers are assisted by setters, who set the stones into the metal doups or cups filled with a mixture of lead and tin, melted in the gas jets. It is hot work, and the forefinger of the setter is cracked and burned with constant use, pressing the mixture up around the diamond. Each perfect dia-

mond has to go in and out of the doups twenty-six times. . WORK OF THE POLISHER. The polisher takes the diamond in the doup from the setter, and fastens it into what is called a tongue, an arm that holds it securely with the diamond held face down on the rapidly revolving plate. That part of the stone exposed in its metal setmixture of oil and diamond dust that has been saved by the cleaver and cutters. This dust and the friction of the plate make the perfect little facets to be seen in the finished stones. A man will complete genweight a week.

The apparent carelessness with which the men toss a large diamond back and forth across a table is interesting to a visitor. The polisher, as he takes a stone from the plate, wipes it on the elbow of his grimy umper to see how the work of polishing s progressing.

The men are paid by their work, so much a carat, and there are fast men and slow men, and the wages vary according to speed and skill. Every stone is different, and the entire work requires a continual exercise of judgment. It is skilled labor, done by intelligent men. "It takes three years for a man to learn the business," says the manufacturer, "and then he is inexperienced and must have

Most of the men in the Brooklyn shop have come from Amsterdam or Antwerp.
"Our stones come from the Kimberley mines, in South Africa," he continued. These mines were opened in 1867. Before then most of the diamonds came from Brazil, with a few from Borneo. stones from the different places are entirely different. The Kimberley stones are different in kind, different in color, and they run larger in size and are found in

practice to become a skilled workman.

much larger quantities. "There are so many of them and they are found with such comparative ease-be ing almost on the surface-that the mines of Brazil cannot be worked in competition The stones are comparatively lew and hard to get at. About seven-tenths of the rough on the other side and borrowed some with second husbands will not be allowed stones on the market now come from the at court to retain or profit by the titles of Kimberley mines. From there they go to their first husbands.

syndicate and sold to the manufacturersthe cutters-of Amsterdam. Antwerp and New York. There are probably about as many rough stones imported now in New York as there were formerly cut stones; that is, of the larger stones. Wages are so high here that it would not pay to cut

"The stones, when found, are inclosed in

a very hard blue earth. They are exposed

the very small stones.

\$100,000 a year.

for a time on the surface of the ground to soften, then put in a mill and washed until nothing is left but gravel and diamonds, a good deal of gravel and very few diamonds. It is in Kimberly that they are assorted with regard to size, purity and color before they are shipped."
The Jeweler's Weekly, of New York, gives some interesting figures on the importation of stones the year previous and the year following the action of the Wilson bill. From January to July, 1894, cut stones. were imported to the value of \$3,912,826; uncut stones, \$597,225. In 1895, during the same months, the importation of cut stones amounted to \$1,726,652; uncut, \$1,882,-

774. In a late number it gives the value of stones imported for May of this year: Cut, 5125,474; uncut, \$258,779. Dealers say they have reason to suspect much smuggling from the competition in prices they are obliged to meet. One cutter says he believes it amounts in value to

RICHES OF THE PERSIAN SHAH. How \$75,000,000 Was Accumulated by

the Late Monarch.

Fortnightly Review.

The vast wealth in jewels and specie left by the late Shah will be inherited by the new one, and £15,000,000 is not too high an estimate of its worth, the great globe of gold incrusted with huge gems being valued at £1,000,000, while the historical diamond, the Deryah-i-Nur, or Sea of Light, and a vast treasure of gems, cut and un-cut, among which are strings of perfect pearls as big as sparrows' eggs, form part of the largest and most valuable colection of precious stones in the world these and the cellars full of coined gold mostly English sovereigns and Russian imperials, and bars and ingots of pure gold, all pass with the bejeweled peacock throne, the spoil of the conqueror Nadir, to the fortunate Mozaffer-ed-Din, who commences is reign as the wealthiest monarch in the

Nor was the great treasure left by the

late Shah wrung by tyranny from his ryots; he was able to accumulate vast sums in what is considered in Persia a perfect legitimate manner. Just prior to the Persian new year the annual changes in the provincial governorships were made, and then the magnates of the kingdom would proceed to bid against each other district in a normal year was pretty well anteed to the King; in addition a presen we should call it a bribe, had to be laid at his Majesty's feet. Now came in the elements of speculation. province should remain tranquil, the profit rom surplus revenues would probably be large, and the King's Governor would have a good chance of reaping a rich harvest, of being retained in office, of receiving a dress of honor, and a sort of social promotion by means of a high-sounding title, as "Sword of the State," "Pillar of the Kingdom," "Shadow of the King," which latter is the translation of "Zil-es-Sultan"). These are among the high sounding ones in present use; the recipient ceases to bear his ordinary name and is universally known for life by his title. Some of these Oriental life peerages carry a title which, in Western eyes, is almost comic. One Mirza Riza, an officer in the service of the Zil-es-Sultan, was made Banan-ul-Mulk, i. e., "The Little Finger of the Province." In Persia, however, a title means a great deal, and con-fers nobility as well as precedence. If on the contrary, trade was languishing, or a drought threatened-and once during the writer's stay in Persia no rain fell for two years-the amount of the present offered for him Majesty's accceptance would be considerably lessened, and at times, when a province was much disturbed, no one would be daring enough to make an offer for a post the possession of which might result in severe pecuniary loss to the purchaser, and possibly punishment in he shape of a fine of many thousand omans, degradation, or the bastinado; for in Persia even the King's sons are liable to be beaten with sticks on the soles of their feet at the will of the Shah. The punishment is painful; a man may even die under it or be lamed for life; but, like a birching at a public school, it conveys no loss of personal reputation. At such times the King of Persia was compelled to fall back upon a strong Governor, some great nobleman or royal personage, to whom fear or mercy was alike unknown, some terror to evil-doers. Such a man was the late Hissam-es-Sultaneh the Sharp Sword of the State), the late King's uncle. At first the strong Governor would coquet; he was ill, he was building ; new house, he was growing old, he wished to retire from public affairs. Then the Shah would offer to forego the customary present; this would be respectfully delined, and at length a greater or less proportion of the revenue would be actually remitted, and the strong Governor with full powers and a regiment or two, would start or the disaffected or starving province. On his arrival he orders a jail delivery and a wholesale execution of malefactors, the

bastinado is kept going continually on the feet of minor offenders, criminals are blown from guns, or executed and their quarters hung at the gates of the city. highway robbers are walled up alive in brick pillars; and in a few weeks tranquillity reigns, the villagers can till their can travel without a guard, and the merchant and shopkeepers feel safe in bazaars. "They call me cruel," said the Hissam--Sultaneh to the writer; "I am the really merciful man; look at my last visit to Shiraz, as Governor; twenty executions in the first week, and then only two more in a two years' tenure of office, and the jail well-nigh empty. There was my predecessor, a merciful man," here his Excellency spat disparagingly. "Why he had an execution or two every week, and the people died in the jail from overcrowding. Bah! What does an Ecliaut robber care about they keep quiet-of course they do, for they

Persia such men are a cruel necessity. "USE THE BAYONET."

old Prince is dead; he was a strong Gov-

ernor; evil-doers trembled at his name. In

know that I will stand no nonsense.

This Was Washington's Order When Told that the Guns Were Wet.

There was a nine miles' march through riving snow and sleet after the landing before Trenton could be reached, the point of attack, and two men were frozen to death as they went. General Sullivan sent word that the guns were wet. "Tell him to use the bayonet," said Washington, "for the town must be taken." And it was taken-in the early morning, at the point of the bayonet, with a loss of but two or three men. The surprise was, complete. Colonel Rahl, the commander of the place, and 900 Hessians surrendered at discretion. When he had got his prisoners safe on once more advanced to occupy the town. It was a perilous place to be, no doubt with the great unbridged stream behind him; but the enemy's line was everywhere broken, now that its center had been taken; had been withdrawn from the river in haste, abandoning its cannon even and its paggage at Burlington; and Washington caimly dared to play the game he had planned. It was not Howe who came to meet him, but the gallant Cornwallis, no mean adversary, bringing 8,000 men. Washngton let him come all the way to the ting has first been rubbbed over with a Delaware without himself stirring, except put a small tributary stream between his men and the advancing columns; let him go to bed saying, "At last we have run down the old fox, and we'll bag him in the morning;" and then, while a small force kept the camp fires burning and worked audibly at the ramparts the cold night through, he put the whole of his force upon the road to Princeton and New Brunswick, where he knew Cornwallis's As the morning's light broadened into day (Jan. 3, 1777.) he met the British de-

tachment at Princeton in the way and drove it back in quick rout, a keen ardor coming into his blood as he saw the sharp work done. "An old-fashioned Virginia for hunt, gentlemen." he exclaimed. Had his troops been fresh and properly shod to outstrip Cornwallis at their heels he would have pressed on to New Brunswick and taken the stores there; but he had done all that could be done with dispatch, and withdrew straight to the heights of Morris town. Cornwallis could only hasten back to New York. By the end of the month Americans were everywhere afoot; th British held no posts in New Jersey but Paulus Hook, Amboy and New Brunswick and Washington had issued a proclamation commanding all who had accepted General Howe's offer of pardon either to withdraw within the British lines or to take oath of allegiance to the United States. Men loved to tell afterward how Frederick the Great had said that it was the most brilliant

Favors Breach of Promise Suits.

campaign of the century.

James Payn, in New York Independent. movement for abolishing breach of promise actions. They may now and then be used for the purpose of extracting black-mail and more often be taken up by enter-prising attorneys, as in the case of Bardell versus Pickwick, "on spec.;" but there is Moreover, though St. Helena is supposed to got next to the irony of the realistic.

Bound to Reduce

Our stock to the lowest point it has ever been in our store. We've a tre. mendous stock bought for fall and will need every foot of available

We Have No Room To Carry Over Summer Goods

And even if we had the room, our nistto has always been to clean out each season's stock and commence the new season with new goods. Prices have been cut to pieces.



GIRL'S APRON.

Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 Years.

The New Idea Patterns

We sell you any size or style Paper Pattern at, choice,

10e

The best fitting patterns made. Pattern Books, 10c. Pattern Sheets Free. Patterns or Pattern Books sent, mail prepaid, receipt of 10c cash or stamps. Pattern sheets sent free on request.



Stzes 02, 31, 35, 08, 40

WASH GOODS BARGAINS

On Sale Monday at 10 A. M. 25 pieces of fine Percales and Lawns, inches wide, in Polka-dot patterns, 10c and 121/2c goods: 10-yard 31/2C

On sale Monday morning and as long as they last. Best quality Prints in summer col- 31/20 orings, 5c goods, at..... 15 pieces of regular 10c Pekin Wash 31/2C Crepes, at 25 Pieces of regular 121/2c Vienna Crepe Wash Goods, handsome colors and patterns, at..... 15 pieces of 36-inch Mousseline Wash Goods, in Persian and Dresden patterns, 10c goods, at..... ce striped fast Black 19c Wash

Dress Goods, with handsome colored flounce, only..... Choice of our entire stock of 121/2c, 15c, 19c, 25c Wash Dress Goods, Dimities, Organdies, etc., Monday

Regular 10c to 15c Dress Ginghams on sale Monday morning at Regular 19c and 25c finest French and Scotch Ginghams at..... Several Muslin Specials

22 Yards for \$1. One of the finest yard-wide unbleached Muslins shown, regular 61/4c. 20 Yards for \$1. An extra heavy regular &c yard-wide

unbleached Muslin. 30 Yards for \$1. Yard-wide unbleached Muslin. 17 Yards for \$1. Usual Sc yard-wide soft-finished bleached

8-4 unbleached Sheeting at 12c. 9-4 unbleached Sheeting at 14c. 10-4 unbleached Sheeting at 16c.

EXTRA SALE OF LINENS

29c and 38c Red Border Linen Table Dam-

45c and 50c Red Border Linen Table Dam-Damask, 59c 8c bleached Cotton Huck Towels, 5c.

10c bleached Cotton Huck Towels, 8c. unbleached Cotton Huck Towels, 4c. 5c Turkish Bath Towels, 4c. 10c Turkish Bath Towels, 71/c. 19c Turkish Bath Towels, 121/2c. 10c all-Linen Check Glass Toweling, 61/4c. 10c all-Linen Austrian Damask Toweling,

he Cotton Twill Huck Toweling, 31/4e.

4 LACE CURTAIN BARGAINS 3 yards long Nottingham, taped all around-always sold at \$1. 25 Pairs at S1.

31/2 yards long, 60 inches wide; have been selling at \$1.75. 200 Pairs at \$1.50.

5 styles, all 3½ yards long, 54 to 60 inches wide; prices were \$1.98 to \$2.50. 36 Pairs at \$2.50.

Regular \$3.98 and \$5 grades, Brussels patterns, 31/2 yards long.

SOME DRESS GOODS ITEMS GREAT SHIRT BARGAINS Goods, usually sold at 15c a yard, Sultings worth 121/2c a yard on sale Changeable Illuminated Serge,

double width, half wool, regular 19c values, at..... All-Wool Henriettas and Serges, 46 inches wide, in blues, browns and greens, 50c goods, at All-Wool Black Brocaded Novelties

GREAT SHOE SALE

Oxfords and all Low Shoes at Prices to Close Out.

At \$1.90 Our Finest Oxfords. Ladies' French Kid Oxfords, black or dark browns, goods that have been selling for \$3. At \$1.69 Our \$2.50 Oxfords. Tans and black, have been selling at \$2.50, now at \$1.69. 750 Pairs of Oxfords at 69c.

been selling from \$1 to \$1.50 a pair, blacks, tans and browns. Choice Monday at 69c. \$1.25 Misses' Oxfords, 59c. Oxfords and Strap Sandals, Black Dongolas and Patent

Leather, also browns. Children's sizes at 49c. Men's \$1.50 Shoes at 95c.

B Calf Congress and Lace and

Bicyclists' Supplies Cheap



Cotton Sweaters, 150 Men's all - wool

Men's and Boys'

750 Boys' Wool Sailor Collar Sweaters, all All-Wool Footless Bike Hose reduced

Men's Leather Belts reduced to 25c.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS For Shirt Waists that have been selling at 49c; well made, good laundry work, handsome styles. For regular 75c and 98c Ladies Waists, some with white collars and cuffs.

All-Wool and Worsted Bike Hose reduced

For finest Percale, laundered Shirt Waists; prices were \$1 to \$1.38. FOR LADIES' DUCK SUITS

Full skirt, Reefer Jackets, all sizes, good patterns. Have been selling at \$1.50. \$2.98 For Crash Linen Ladies' Suits that have been selling at \$5; only

33c For Men's laundered Percale Shirts. ular \$1 Percale Shirts, separate col For Men's Patch Bosom laundered White Body Shirts, 50c grade and For Men's laundered White Body Shirts, patch bosom and cuffs, reg-For regular 75c laundered Percale For Cone's Boss best Percale pleated bosom Shirts; also a line of reg-

NECKWEAR AT REDUCTION PRICES



one should not altogether lose sight of

the fact that these cases afford great

amusement to the public; generally at the

expense of the defendant, but not always.

In the case of Foote versus Greene, in

which the latter (very happily named) was alleged to have been cajoled into the en-

gagement by the plaintiff's mother, that lady completely baffled Scarlett, who was

The Star Stone o institution without its drawbacks, and be a naval coaling station, the Admiralty were these actions done away with the maintains no coal supply there, the coal for number of scoundrels whose intentions toward the fair sex may be "honorable," but certainly "remote," would be greatly increased. Recent cases in which young ords and ladies of the theatrical profession have been concerned, do not seem to me to have strengthened the argument of the reformers. The defendants have paid for the consequences of their folly in exposure and ridicule, but the wiles and good looks of the ladies have not blinded the jury to the facts of the case. No one has suffered that did not deserve to suffer. Moeover,

counsel for the defendant. By one of the happiest strokes of advocacy he turned his failure into success. "You saw, gentlemen of the jury, I was but a child in her hands. Denver Times. What then, must my client have been?"

DECAY OF ST. HELENA. tion Now from England.

The Island Receives but Little Atten-Napoleon effectually prevented St. Helena from ever sinking into obscurity. Nevertheless, for some years past the island has been getting deeper and deeper into financial straits, while the population has been steadily diminishing. St. Helena is only some 1,600 miles distant from Cape Town, and yet the island is comparatively unknown to South African colonists, as the outward and homeward steamers to and from Cape Town only call there once in three weeks and make a very brief stoppage. And yet this historic island is well worthy of a visit, not only from its association with the great Corsican, but also because it possesses, probably, the finest climate in the world. A constant southeasterly trade wind, straight from the pole, blows over the island, and sweeps away those germs of disease which lie latent in less favored spots. As a consequence the longevity of the inhabitants is probably much greater than in any other portion of the globe. In spite of all this and the proximity of the island to the cape, hardly a solitary African finds his way there from one year's end to the other. So much in reference of St. Helena as a health resort. Now let me briefly refer to matter that is of more vital importance. The strategical advantages of the island have been fully recognized by both naval and military experts, and the royal commission, which was presided over by the ate Lord Carnarvon, recommended that it should be strongly fortified and constituted an important naval and coaling station for the vessels of the squadron within the cape

owever, not been carried into effect. Cer-

tainly something was done to improve the

the ships on the cape and west coast of Africa stations being kept at Ascension, which does not possess even a solitary gun, but is a cinder heap upon which many thousands are annually wasted. The defenseless condition of St. Helena is a matter that intimately concerns the South African colonies, and should engage their attention. The island is utterly unable to help itself. The opening of the Suez canal ruined its prosperity, and ever since it has been drifting nearer and nearer bankruptcy. The greater proportion of its adult population has migrated to the cape, and the whole revenue of the island is now only some £6,000. There are only half a dozen officials, including that of chief (and only) justice. It is deplorable that Great Britain should allow one of its possessions to sink into such a condition of decrepitud and especially an island which, lying in th direct route to the cape, must ever be of considerable importance.

Sensation in the West.

y the good people of Denver had been of the opinion that this freak of femininity home-made angel food, brought about through the medium of nightmares, but a vision seen on Sixteenth street has dis-pelled this idea. The girl is rather above medium height, has a good figure, what the novelists call "sveite;" in fact, is very fashionable. But it is her head that reveals the relation in which she stands to the poster artists. She wears a light gray Alpine hat of felt, just as Penfield's girl do, but her chief charm is in her hair. It is of that peculiar shade of gold, dull, tawny gold, that cannot be brought about by the aid of artificial coloring or bleachings, but which bears the stamp of genuineness in its peculiarity. This hair is thick, so thick that at a little distance the grain of the hair cannot be distinguished, and it appears like a mass some closely woven stuff. It is parted in the middle, and it is brought down thick and heavy across the temples and over the ears, in the Aubrey Beardsley style. The wearer knows her charm, and has evidentaccentuated her likeness to the poster Her eyes are of the long, slanting kind, with half-closed, dreamy, not sleep lids, and she looks languidly from beneat her long lashes as if she wondered that every one did not recognize the fact that she had steppd out of a frame in a bo store. If she is not discovered before long the chances are that she will shortly ap pear in a beflowered empire gown, bearing one long, white, slender hand a bune conventional lilies, while on the hen of her skirt she will wear the signature of Will H. Bradley, Grasset, Cheret or some

Stownways.

other demonstrator of the wonderful new

Noah was at no pains to conceal his chagrin as he contemplated the art cow.